

PARNELLITE AND ANTI-PARNELLITE.

Both work for Separation.

UNDER the head of "Irish Nationality," *United Ireland* of the 7th February, 1891, publishes the following :—

"What are we struggling for ?

"At a time like the present, when so many Irishmen appear willing and anxious to place the destinies of their country in the keeping of English-Irishmen, we think it our duty, as a journal which for the last nine years has kept its place steadfastly in the front of the battle, and held aloft the national banner, in some measure to answer this question.

"Is a mere Parliament the end of Ireland's aspirations ? An old Doric temple in College Green, Dublin, filled with three or four or five hundred gentlemen from the country come up to town to put their heads together as how best to drain the Suck—is this the thing for which we have striven so long and so bitterly ? Is it an assembly with a prime minister, a mace, and a sergent-at-arms, called together to enquire into the possibilities of our mines, to construct our railways, and to increase our fishing fleets, that is to satisfy the yearning and longing of the Irish heart ? Is it even the power to order and govern our own constabulary, to appoint our judges, and to settle our land question that is to satisfy us for ever ? No, fellow-countrymen ! We are struggling to make Ireland a nation."

THE SAME LANGUAGE AND THE SAME MEN.

Mr. T. M. Healy M.P., at
Newry, 15th March, 1891.

“And if the Liberal Party should fail us, then we shall be free and independent to deal with them, as we were in dealing with the Tories in 1886. I am satisfied they will not fail us; but if they did, I would say—

“We’ve a hand for the grasp of
friendship,
Another to make them quake,
And they’re welcome to whichsoever
It pleases them most to take.”

Mr. William O’Brien, M.P., at
Killarney, 31st August, 1885.

“If the olive branch that we are holding out to England now should meet with no better response than the raving of the cockney newspapers—

“We’ve a hand for the grasp of
friendship,
Another to make them quake,
And they’re welcome to whichsoever
It pleases them most to take.”

THE COAT STILL OFF.

MR. PARNELL, speaking at Galway, October 1st, 1880, said :—

“I wish to see the tenant-farmers prosperous; but, large and important as is the class of tenant-farmers, constituting as they do, with their wives and families, the majority of the people of this country, I would not have taken off my coat and gone to this work if I had not known that we were laying the foundation in this movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence. (Cheers.) ”

At Ballina, April 20th, 1891, Mr. Parnell referred to the various Land Acts which have become law, and his action in supporting the Land Purchase Bill, continued :—

“It was for these things that I took off my coat in 1880—(cheers)—and it is for these things that I have got my coat off still—(loud cheers)—and that I intend to keep it off—(cheers)—until we have banished traitors and seceders from the Irish ranks—(groans for them)—until we have secured once more a united army and a united country, pressing on for the recovery of Irish freedom and Irish legislative independence. (Loud cheers)”—*Freeman’s Journal*, 21st April, 1891.

A NOTE FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. THOMAS SEXTON M.P., at Cork, on 17th December, 1890, referred to Mr. Gladstone's declining to give the assurances asked for by Mr. Parnell, as regards his next Home Rule Scheme, and stated :—

“I may here say that unless Mr. Gladstone, of his own accord, gives a statement of his intention satisfactory to us, it will be our duty, a duty we shall execute in due time, to obtain assurances from him before any National interest is jeopardized ; to obtain assurances from him not only upon the points included in Mr. Parnell's manifesto, but upon every point which, in the interests of Ireland, must and should receive attention.”—*Cork Herald*, 18th December, 1890.

MR. JOHN DILLON IN AMERICA.

In a speech delivered at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on November 11th, 1890, Mr. John Dillon said :—

“The cause as claimed for the Irish people is the right to make their own laws and name their own representatives. It is the same fight in which your forefathers bled and fell. The acquisition of these rights which you obtained has made this country what it is. Prior to the Revolution your great Republic was a miserable, downtrodden province of a Government which now oppresses us. This is the cause which we have made bold to appeal to the sympathy of the American people.”—*New York World*, 12th November, 1890.

THE HOME RULE ROAD.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON, M.P., at Tralee, 1st January, 1891 :—

“My friends, there may be yet a long road to travel. It is a difficult and a tiresome journey before we get Home Rule, and we want every Irishman in that fight. (Hear, hear.) . . . Don't be betrayed into any expressions against Mr. Gladstone or any of the

4

English Liberal Party. (A voice—To hell with them.) No, we don't want to send them to hell. We will want their help, so also will they want ours. (Loud cheers.) I say this. I believe Mr. Gladstone is sincerely desirous to give us Home Rule, but at the same time he has to look to the class of Home Rule he will give; and I will say this, speaking in the name of the young manhood of Tralee, if we don't get the management of our own affairs free from outside control Home Rule is not worth our taking."—*Freeman's Journal*, 3rd January, 1891.

LIES AND DECEIT FOR THE ENGLISH.

Mr. JOHN DEASY, M.P., at Cork, 27th January, 1891:—

"Who won the Hartlepool election? Was it the Parnellites? (No, No). Where was the great Crowbar O'Connor on that occasion? Where was the sycophant of the Irish party, Mr. Pierce Mahony? They were dancing round Mr. Parnell in Dublin or somewhere else, those were the men who have been going round Great Britain for years, preaching doctrines that he (Mr. Deasy) and those who were with him would not preach. He (Mr. Deasy) had never said on an English Platform what he would not say there that night. He had not been saying that they all wanted to be part and parcel of the British Empire, with the lie upon the top of his tongue. He was not going to disgrace his constituents and make himself a public liar by going over to England and uttering falsehoods there and coming back and saying he was deceiving the people of England at the time."—*Cork Herald*, 28th January, 1891.